NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. ns of Leading French and English Journais Belative to the Eastern Troubles.

HIGHTY INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Revolutionary Excitement .-- Several Arrests. REPORTED TTACK ON BARACOA.

EVENTS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Reports from the Departments. GRAND OVERHAULING OF OUR NAVAL SYSTEM

Purther Items Relative to the Message and the

Destructive Fire at Kingston, Canada, de., &c., &c.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

PRELING IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND RELATIVE TO THE REASTERN DEPUTCULTY-PREPARATIONS OF NAPOLEON TO UPHOLD THE SULTAN, ETC.

Boston, Nov. 12-Midnight. steamship America was signalized about ter o'clock, and reached her dock at East Boston at cleven.

The late English papers brought by the America throw
very little light on the Faste n question in addition to what has already been furnished to the Hanald from

The Paris Monitour of Friday, the 28th ult., states that everything is prepared for a land expedition to Constanti-nople, but no orders will be given for it to leave unless new circumstances render it necessary. This is not all that has been done at the Ministry of War. The military regulations have been refermed, and such admirable ar-rangements have been made, that in less than six weeks the standing army of France can be raised to seven hun dred and fifty thousand men. It is not, however, sup posed that anything will occur to render this measure necessary, it is merely prudent precaution. The funds have fallen forty centimes. This is chiefly ascribed to the article in the Monitour, but the assurances contained in it of the state of the alliance with Eng land, have given intense satisfaction. The passage most remarked upon by the public is that in which it is stated that France and England are united in action as they that France and Engiand are united in action as they were in negotiation. This is generally understood to imply that the two governments are fully agreed on a strong demonstration against Russia. It is believed that this manifestation will produce the desired effect.

The European Times ways, the declaration of the Earl in answer to the Finsbury deputation on the Russo-Turkish question, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Her Majesty's government of cordinace with the principle which we were sure all along must be the policy of the English Cabinet. At Constantinople the people had become somewhat unruly and the Swedish flag had been insulted, and the English Consul's house in the Dardanelles had been pelted with stones—a pretty sure indication of public opinion amongst Turks of Eng-

The report of the action between Russian gunboats and the Turkish fort, while the former were attempting to force the passage of the Danube, was telegraphed by the French Consul at Bucharest.

The London Times of the 28th says:—Some days will

probably chapse before we receive any definite intelligence from what is now at least nominally the seat of war. The Turkish government has adopted a decisive policy; has transmitted its instructions to its military force, and has now therefore to wait the result.

The Western Powers have approved, or at any rate ac cepted this policy, and the material aid of their naval forces is within the Sulian's reach. These arrangements leave little scope for novelty in the reports from Constan tinople, and the chief interest of the Eastern drama is now centered in the proceedings of the two commanders will make no forward movement is almost certain, and tions of Omar Pasha may be reasonably assumed; but this very disposition on his part may but create an additional arder on the part of the Turks, and though the river and the season are mighty obstacles to martia enthusiasm we do not well see how a fanatical army i to be restrained from operations against an apparently reluctant enemy after a formal declaration of war. Ho far the discipling, the indifference, or the pride of the eriority to disregard assaults remains pow to be seen

REPORTED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS-ATTAC

UPON THE FORT AT BARACOA-ARRESTS OF SUS PECTED PERSONS, ETC.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 12, 1853. The steamship Isabel arrived here ea ly this morning

from Havana and Key West, bringing dates from both places to the 8th inst. There is some political excitement in the island. The evolutionary paper, Vox del Puebla, has been again pub

were current.

It is stated that a vessel had appeared of Baracoa, at he east end of the Island, and hoisted what appeared to be a signal of distress, when, simultaneously with the hoisting of the signal, the fort was attacked by seoners were made, and they were on their way to Havana

A British war vessel had arrived at Havana, being the second within a few days.

Havana on the 4th instant, supposed from enlargement

Sugar was quiet and unchanged. Assorted descriptions were at 5% rs. a 7r. to 6% rs. a 7rs. for inferior to fine; 5% rs. a 8rs. to 7rs. a 9rs for angerior. The receipts of the week had been 1.545 hhds. The stock in Regia warehouses was 99,850 boxes, and in private warehouses 8,000. The clearances of the week at Havana and Matanzas were 6,857 boxes. Codfish was scarce, and in demand. Fortland boards per brig Mechanic had been sold at 24 rls. Freights were more numerous, and engagements to Cowes were made at 23 ts. 25. 25. 3. qual to the Continent £5 fs. a 25 7s. dd.; to France 80fr. a 86 fr. To Spain \$2 a \$3 per box. Exchange on London, 11% a 12 premium; on New York, par a % discount.

The Steamship Germania at Halifax. HALIFAX, Nov. 12, 1853.

The steamship Germania, twenty-eight days from Bre men, put in here to day for coal. She has 330 pas-

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1853. The Martha Washington case was submitted to the jury to-day, without argument on the part of the de-fence. Judge McLean's charge was favorable to the prioners. The verdict is expected this evening.

Serious Illness of Hon. C. G. Atherton

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 12, 1853.

Hon. Charles E. Atherton, while attending court is this city on Thursday, was seized with a paralytic fit while in the court room, and completely prostrated. At last ac-counts, his left side was paralysed, and he had been una-ble to utter a word for some hours.

Large Fire in Kingston, Canada.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in this city, which proved very destructive, burning the bonded ion. John Hamilton, and the warehouses of McPherson & Orane, Hendy, and Watts & Donohue. The insurance is

A fatal accident happened yesterday morning near this village, on the Central Railroad. The boiler of the ploded, instantly killing the fireman, Henry Beyant, and Affairs in Washington City.

THE TARIPF ON IRON—NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED IN THE MANNER OF COLLECTING REVENUE—THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE—THE PRESIDENT ON BARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS—NAVAL RE-FORM-NEW SHIPS AND ACTIVE OFFICERS-DRMO-CRATIC REJOICING-JOHN VAN BUREN AND THE

EPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, NOV. 12-8 P. M.

I happen to know that the statement published in some quarters, that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend in his report a reduction of the duty on iron, is in-correct. No reduction of the duty on that article is now contemplated, unless in that class denominated railroad from, and even there it is probable that the administration will not seek to guide the action of Congress. The Secrewill not rece to guide the action of congress. The Sectorary of the Treasury will not recommend a change in the cuisting system of collecting the revenue, from ad colorem to specific duties. The features of his report will briefly be fan enlargement on the list of "free articles," a recommendation to continue the buying up of United recommendation to continue the obying up of chica-States stocks at a premium, and a patronizing slap on the back to the independent Treasury law. The Secretary will also endeaver to demonstrate that his purchase in New York for an assay office has saved the government a

You will find that the President, in his message, will for will find that the President, in his message, will fine briefly but clearly his position with regard to the provement of harbors and rivers by the general forera-ment. I think it will be found the message will sclare that the eighth section of the Constitution of the Jailed States contains all the power that is granted to congress for this purpose, and that any bill which vicates or extends that power will be vetord. This, of wurse, will restrict any aw which may be passed, to an improvement merely of harbors, either necessary for defence, refuge, or "the general welfare of the Inited States." It is scarcely neessary to remark that it will be impossible to get a bill passed by Congress confined to these limits, in the strict sense the President construes the power of Congress, and therefore the chances are slim of any internal improve ment bill becoming a law for some time.

If the views of the President are seconded by the Ses retary of the Navy, Congress will be called upon for a liberal appropriation for the building of a navy, in lieu of the present old tubs. The President is fully impressed with the necessity of our keeping up in some measure with the improvements of the age and the protection due our commerce. I am told that the Secretary hesitates; but it is to be hoped that he will not try to make a repu tation as a paper economist, when his duty to his country so plainly points out his true course. One good reform he intends to advocate, and that is, a retired list, to get rid of old fogies, and enable meritorious young officers to obtain promotion and wipe out the stain which our present navy rests under.

Another reform the Secretary favors, is the abolish of the present system of naval constructors, an adoption of a plan by which practical shipbuilde.

Congress to appropriate at least three millions as a com mencement for the re-organization of the material of the

The national democrats advertise to hold a meeting or Mon ay next, to congratulate their brethren in New York on the defeat of free soilism in the democratic ranks. John Van Buren was closeted with Mr. Marcy for a long ime, at the department, this morning. He also paid hi respects to the President. His theory accounting for the defeat of his free soil confreres is, that the free soilers did not poll their full vote. Item .- He was not asked to dine at the White House this time.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATS-IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION TO MAIL CONTRACTORS
-STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION, ETC. FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 12, 1853. The national democrats have issued the following call:-The national democrats have issued the following call:—
The democratic republicans of the District of Columbia, and citizens of the several States adjoining here, opposed to free sollism, or any recognition of the same by a democratic administration, are requested to meet at Copp's saloon, Louisiana avenue, on Monday evening, Nov. 14, at seven o'clock, to congratulate the sterling national democracy of New York upon their recent stardy and trium phant vindication of their principles.

No union with the enemies of the Union.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
A band of music will be in attendance, and several elequent speakers will address the meeting.

The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department has issued a circular, notifying contractors that

draft for the pay upon each route per quarter will be paid, or filled for payment, in his office—this draft should tate upon its face that it is the only one for the quarter, and the route, both to be specified on which it is drawn and the signature thereto should be attested by the post master at the place where it may be drawn, and one other witness, and each assignment theroof should be attested

A steam boiler exploded in the machine shop at the Navy Yard, this afternoon, doing considerable damage, and severely scalding and otherwise injuring an apprec

The Mayor of Washington has appointed the 24th inst

for Thanks giving day.

We understand the old school Presbyterians have recently secured an el gible site on Capitol Hill, and proone erecting a church thereon forthwith. The Union is still silent on the result of the New York

Political Meetings in Boston.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1853. The Hon. Charles Sumner is addressing an immense as semblage of free soilers, this evening, at Faneuil Hall, in dred ladies are in attendance, and nearly fill the galleries The whigs are also holding a large and spirited meeting, vise wave and means to defeat its ratification by the peo ple next week. The excitement here upon this subject

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11, 1953.

The sales of cotton to-day were 1,300 bales, at 7% c. a 10% a The market is unchanged.

10% to The market is unchanged.

CINUNNATI, Nov. 12, 1853.

Hogs are dull. We quote at \$4. 1,500 bbls. mess port have been sold at \$12; 1,500 bbls prime lard at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\$ flour is in mederate demand at \$5.50. Eastern exchange par to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ premium}\$; thirty day bills \$1\frac{1}{2}\text{ discount.}

Correction. - A paragraph in jesterday's Heraud stated that the ship Constitution, from Havre, had forty one deaths on the passage. It should have read the Corin-

her dock at noon yesterday, for Liverpool, with 79 pas-

yesterday for Havana and New Orleans, with 275 pas-

Rapid was launched on Saturday morning from the yard employ of the late Jacob Bell. Within the last few us practisal builders. The Rapid was built for Mesars

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS. DUTIES, AND DISCIPLINE,

The Regulations under the New

portant changes which had been effected fa the new o portant changes which had been effected father eworganization of the police department; but as the is likely still to be some misapprehessics with agard to the duties exacted of policemen, and as most do not understand the exact usture of some duties, we have made for their benefit a bries abstract of the rules and regulations of the department. The deferent divisions of the police force consists of officers, doormen, sergeants, lieutenants, captains and chief of police. The lieutenants were formers known as assistant captains. We will, however commence by describing the duties of police of polices.

FOLICE OFFICERS. rally considered inadequate to the proper protection of so large a city. In the course of a few months, however it is the intention of the Board of Com-missioners to increase it, by establishing districts for the two new wards created by the new charter. As the regulations relating to the new uniform are disliked by a great many of the members, it is but fair to presume that they will leave the department in consequence of its adoption. Some, we understand, have already signified their intention of doing so before the 15th of the present month, when it will be put on for the first time. The reason assigned for this repugnance to wearing it is, that it is demeaning to an American citi-zen to wear anything that has the appearance of livery; but it should be understood that if these wen are above their office they are unfit for so responsible a position. The number, however, who will leave it on this account will be found to be very small when it comes to the test. The new method of appointing policemen has not yet had a fair opportunity of proving its superiority over the old system. But a limited number have been yet appointed, and until the term of office of the present members shall have expired it would be unfair to pass judgment upon the new system of appointment.

but must, according to the requirements of the late act of the Legislature, "be of robust constitution, and able to sustain the usual labors and exposures of patrolmen." Now, when it is known that there are men in the department who, leaving all other considerations aside, are physically incapable for the strict performance of all the course-of four or five years there will be a radical change in this respect. Then we will have a force which, for discipline, efficiency and intelligence, will equal if it do not surpass, the police of Paris or London To ensure this great desideratum the rules of the department must be rigidly enforced, and every infringement by cap ains or men promptly punished. If the laxity which has to a great extent characterized the old system be permitted in the new arrangement, the great objects for which the change was made will be completely defeat ed. The absence of an officer from his beat should be promptly punished by dirmissal from the service, when it has been proved that it was not required by the captain, or by any extraordinary curcumstances. But the rules are so explicit upon this point that there can be no possible mi under taxding in regard to them. So far, certainly, as the rules are concerned, nothing can be more perfect, or better acapted to secure the ends in view—the prevention of crime and the protection of life and property. The officer must not only arrest an offender, but, to the utmost of his power prevent the commission of assaults, breaches of the peace, and all other crimes about to be committed. He must, also, by his vigilance, render it extramely difficult for any one to commit orizan on his post; and the absence of crimical offences from his beat will be considered the best proof of his efficiency. When offences occur on his post it will, on the contrary, be good reason to suppose that there is negligence or want of ability on the part of the person in charge of it. Justice to the officer, however, compels us to observe that it many cases the beats are so extensive that it is impossible, even for a man with lynx eyed vigilance, to detect the midnight burglar in his depredations. Besides, if their beats were more in a straight line, instead of being cut up or divided by cross streets, they would be thereby enabled with much botter success to perform this essential part of their duty. It should, the efore, be the special object of the Chief of Police, who has the designation of the beats, to have them ed. The absence of an officer from his beat

straight line, instead of being out up or divided by cross streets, they would be thereby enabled with much botter success to perform this essential part of their duty. It should, the efere, be the special object of the Chief of Police who has the designation of the beats, to have them as much as possible it a continuous line.

The policeman must acquire such a moviledge of the inhabitants within his post as to enable him at or ce to recognize them, and, when required, furnish particular information respecting the state of his district. He must strictly watch the conduct of all persons of known bad character, and in such manner that it will be evident to them that they are watched and that certain detection must follow the attempt to commit erime. He shall report to his commanding officer all policy dealers, gamblers, receivers of stolen property, or his suspicions that they are such That part of their duties which relates to the detection of policy venders is very important, and may be strictly carried out, so far as the officer himself is concerned; but the penalty imposed on this class of offenders is very rarely enforced. It is a fact that policy shops are allowed to exist even in the immediate vicinity of station houses, such is the inacquacy of the law for the abolition of these gambling places. No blane can be attached to the officer for this, as his duty is confined simply to reporting them; and unless he were to act the part of a spy, so as to be able to give evidence of their real character, he could not do more towards breaking them up.

It appears from the rules that his surveillance is not confined to persons of suspicious character and bad repute, but that it is extended to those who visit houses of ill fame, an it hat he must report his observations to his commanding officer. The partoi duty has been rendered more stringent under the new system, for we find that they are on prohibited from entering "any place in which strong drink may be soid, except in the immediate discharge of their duty, nor

constitution, and able to sustain the usual labors and ex-rosures of a patrolman, they will certify the same to the Commissioners

constitution, and able to sustain the usual labors and expoures of a patrolman, they will certify the same to the Commissioners.

Next to the Chief of Police the captaine hold the highest office in the department, and on a servit and experience depends in a great measure the efficiency of the men under their command assess important officers hitherto have not been spinded on account of their superior vigilance or activity in the preservation of public reace or the projecth of property, but have been appointed, in the activity of cases, from political considerations. Why, diss system prevailed it would be foolish to expect by thing like a thoroughly efficient police force. Those sho could command sufficient influence to proque the appointment regarded it as a temporary matter, and, except in very few instances, exerted themselves as men would who have that their temps of office depended on their yapon their good behavior and the strict fulfilment of their duties. Under the new law it is a life office, like that of the peliceman, although the responsibilities resting on the incumbent are of a mere oncrus chasses the first than the property of the same, and also for fisher efficiency, he will be field accountable, as all cases of delincturery, such as negligence of duty, mure be responsed by his to the Mayor or Chief of Folice. His author by extende ozer all the pelice in his oldrict, and he is required to mate a report every morang at nine of cleck of the proceedings of the proveding can to the Chef of Police. It this report all accidents, these areas, riots, and the serion of the captain is regarded to mate a report every morang at nine of cleck of the content of the department provide that he shall nextuct, or cause the members of his cammand to be instructed, whose as a construction of the captain is required to take copyriance of the proveding can be the captain in required to take copyriance of the serion of the property which may have come into the possession of the captain, must be taken by his direction t

in suppressing it.

This brief synopsis includes the principal duties of the police captains, and it may be seen from it that they are of a most important nature, requiring the strictest integrity, unturing vigilance, and unwearled astirity for the full and perfect performance of them.

We have in the foregoing abstract given the essential particulars relative to the government of our police de-partment. There appears to be little wanting to make it perfect in every respect, and, if fully carried out, it will leave little to be desired so far as our police regulations are concerned. Time, however, may disclose some imperfections which cannot be perceived till the new rules have time to be practically tested. We shall, as we have done heretofore, note any refects either in the system itself or the manner in which it may be carried out.

The Lecture Senson. The english poets of the nineteenth century— byron and moore.

Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered the third lecture of his course on the above subject, Friday evening, at Hope Chapel. The house was crowded to excess, and the lecturer's remarks were received with applause by a highly intelligent audience. He commenced by observing that the sames of Byron and Moore should not be separated, for no other poets were so familiar to the mass of readers, and the names of both were beusehold words in every home. He had grouped them together, not only because they were cotemporaries and friends, but because they were the true poets of passion. Lord Byron's productions literati and literatuli, had all, in turn added something to the fund of information respecting him. We know hew he eat and drank, swam, and shot, and loved. His friendesketchedhion in his interior life—maints have prayed for him—suners have copied his vices. His position as a spect is extiled. Childe Harold tells us all we want to know of his early life and trials. In this identification of the man with his works, he recerable Rousseau. Childe Harold have easeess which has been attained by no other book had one. He child have leaded the statistic Harold have easees which has been attained by the colour of an eschanter. His character is correctly delineated in his works. In early youth he loves and aspires, and the "Hours of lideness," correctly interpret these aspirations. With manhood came satisty and "sardanagains," we hear their voice. Thus comes his "Manhood" with all the his miseries, and with the deterioration of his moral character follows "Dus Janz," but immediately after cone six bredeming event of his life-his noble efforts in behalf of the treeks. The lecturer reterred or pascent to Moor's life of the poet, and to his published corre-punience. By one's letters, he thought exhibited the noble wor full of oaths, and, moravor, exhibited a spirit of—he hardly dared to utter the word—vulgatity. But who was this man whose works now formed very early, and under very different influences. As a boy he was subject to extraordinary and premature attachments, which brought nothing but disappointment with them. Dangerous as he proved to the hards of women in after life he was an object of ridicule in his boy hood. Byron was born for the tropics. He had these voluptuous and luxurious tastes which would have made a glorious fursish bashaw, and yet the perverse fates had east as lot in cold and foggy kn land. None high and noble vitues. He was generous, no werve, deep that he possesses, with all his faults, some high and noble vitues. He was generous, be a red of the post o

Visit of the Apostolic Nancio to our City

INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS ASYLUMS-THE BLIND. THE AGED, THE ADULTS AND CHILDREN—THE NUN-CIO'S BLESSING TO THE INNATES—PERFORMANCES OF THE DESTITUTE CHINESE.

A short time since his Honer the Mayor sent to his Excellency Moneignor Bedhai, Archbishop of Thebes, (in part bus) and apostolic nuncio to the Emperor of Brazil, an official invitation to visit the severa! public institutions of our city. Accordingly, at about 10 o'clock last Thursday morning, a large party left the arch-episcopal residence of Bishop Hugher, in carriages which had been provided for the occasion.

The party consisted of Monsigoor Bedini, the Most Nev. Archbishop Hughes, Mr. Burdett, the Mayor's secretary, delegrated by him to do the honors, (as he was prevented by official duties from attending himself,) Very Pey. Dr. Starrs, Roman Catholic Vicar General, Rev. D. s. Cummings, Porces, Ambrose, Manahan, and W'C. lellan, the Consul General of the Pontifical States, se veral Governors of the Alms House, Commissionen of Emigration, and a number of our most respectable and distinguished citizens.

The first visit was to the Asylum for the Blind where, through the urbanity of Mr. T. C. Cooper, Superintendent, the wirdhers were shown through the stitution. Its inmetes were at work making paper boxes willow baskets; and other articles, in which they exhibit a dexterity almost as perfect as if they powessed their eyesight: They were next taken into the chapel of the institution, where they heard some pupils read by the pecutiar process of feeling the letters, which are large, and pa oject very considerably from the page.

In connection with this exhibition, it appeared a very gratifying reflection to the (Catholic gentlemen present, that this invention, which has proved to be so great a blessing to the poor blind, is (though since, however, greatly improved) due to the charitable is acquity of a Catholic priest in France-the Abbe Sicard. After listening to certain very creditable performances of vocal music, the party procesded to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. As Mr Peet, the Director, was not quite sendy to receive them, they were ushered into a perior, and while there, noticed, banging on the walk, colored litho-

there, noticed, banging on the wall, colored lithographic drawings of all the signs-used to designate the letters of the alphabet.

Here it is well to remind our readers that the idea of making the hands perform the functions of the tongue, and the eyes those of the ears, is also an inspiration of a priest, the Abbe De L'Epre, a native of France. After a short delay, the visitors proceeded to the chapel, where they found all the pupils ready to receive them.

After a few explanatory remarks, Mr. Peet introduced upon the plaiform four male and two female scholars, who have been in the institution a number of years. Mr. Peet's son, who is also a teacher, then informed them by signs, given with a rapidity which the eye can scarcely follow, the nature of the visit and the names of the distinguished prelates present. Each of the mutes then turned around and with a bit of chalk proceeded to write upon large beards fixed in the wall the substance of what he had said, adding matter of their own, which was either complimentary, or of historical allusion. what he had said, adding matter of their own, which was either complimentary, or of historical allusion. His Excellency was delighted with them after he had seen them read. Mr. Peet was requested as a layor to have them transcribed for him, so that he night show them to the Holy Father on his return to Rome. One of the pupils, a fine, intelligent looking young man, is, it was said, the great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and the grandson of N. P. Trist. Another pupil, with gracefully-rounded pantominic gestures, described our divine Saviour stilling the tempest. Another, a bright arch looking lad, then gave a representation of the fable of the frog and the ox; of a man shaving, and of the calamitous fate of a moskey who endeavoured to initate him; and also of a roy fishing, all of which greatly diverted the and ence.

At the invitation of Mr Peet, who desired that some questions might be given them by the Archbishop or some one in the company, the Nuncio suggested the following:

"What celebrated men, Italians by birth, are con

nected by writing or by action with the

America?"

The answers to this and to another question,
"which season they preferred?" were very apprepriate at d clever.

Asit was actiting late the party were admonished, much to their regret, that they had to leave—not, however, until the Nuncio had expressed in French his delight at the scene which he had witnessed; the address being rapidly interpreted in the language of signs by Mr. Pect, Jr., who stood by his side. The Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes also made some remarks expressive of his satisfaction and his thanks.

some remarks expressive of his satisfaction and his thanks.

When the party reached the hall on their way out, they found the Irish domestics of the house, both male and female, who had by the thoughtfulness of Rev. Dr. Forbes, been assembled to receive the Nuncio's blessing. They knett down while he gave it to them, and they appeared much pleased to have obtained it. The visiters then proceeded to the foot of 122d street, where they found barges in readiness, which conveyed them to Randall's Island. Here they were met by Mr. J. Stearns, the Superiatendent of the Asylam for Destitute Children, and shortly afterwards by all the bays of the institution, dressed in their best clothes, and marching in companies to the sound of fife and drum. The American flag, borne by one of them was passed in review. They were then shown the quarantine room for new comers, the dormitories, refectory, infirmary, and were finally taken to the school room, where the girls sang a song descriptive of their situation, and were finally taken to the school room, where the girls sang a song descriptive of their situation, and the boys gave out a patriotic song, accompanied with "hurrabs" for Washington. The Nuncio's attestion and sympathy seemed to be directed particularly to these poor children, among whom, not withstanding the good care taken of them, there are a few afflicted with opthalmia; and when, after partaking of some refreshments which had been provided by passed slong the ranks of the hove drawn

his episcopai beneaucion, which are poor histo-lows, not rightly understanding, took to be a good shakehands; and it was amazing to hear them say "good bye," and endeavor to grasp his hands and clutch his cloak. The visiters were then conveyed in boats to Ward's Island.

Here they were met with great urbanity by Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., President of the Board of Com-missioners of Emigration, and Mr. Charles Riddle, Superintendent. Mr. Riddle sho eed them the hos-pital and other departments, and they then proceeded to a room where, by the attention of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Gregory Dillen, Esq., acting f r the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, an abundant and most excellent collation had been provided, of which all present partock with great gusto. After the good things had been pretty well looked after and discussed, the chairman, Mr. Verplanck, rose, and, with a few pleasant words, proposed the first toat:—

and, with a few pleasant words, proposed the first clost:

The fraternity of the family of nations.
This was responded to by the Nuncio, in French. G. W. Brunt, Esq., then gave:
The realth of the most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, the representative of the faith professed and cherished by a majority of the inhabitants of the island.
This brought the Archbishop to his feet, who replied in his usual felicitous and interesting manner. He, in turn, proposed:

The health of the worthy gentlemen of the Board, the result of whose labors are before us, eliciting our warm-

The bealth of the worthy gentlemen of the Board, the result of whose labors are before us, eleiting our warmest approbation and sympathy.

Mr. James Kelly spoke in reply.

Mr. Gregory Dillon then proposed:—
The heatth of the Nunclo—which was drank standing.

The distinguished Monsignor replied, as he had done before, in French winding up with a very gracer ful allusion to the fact that our country o wes its discovery and name to two sons of Haly, and assuring those present, that as Americans al ways spoke of Pius IX. as the "Holy Father," he, in turn, derived great happiness from being able to call us in return his children, which sentiment called forth great applause.

All then rose; but the Nuncio having expressed a desire to see the forty-three destitute Chinamen who are at present residents of the island, they soon made their appearance. Two of their number astonished the bystanders by specimens of the tallest somersets and lofty tumbling that was ever witnessed, and which drew down upon them a shower of plaudits, and what was more substantial, silver coin.

The party then took their leave. Hours had glided by so pleasantly and profitably that it was too inte to carry out the original purpose of visiting Blackwell's lisland; so they returned to main land, where they got into carriages, which craveyed them back to the Archbishop's residence. The Nuncio, before parting from his entertainers, expressed his great gratification at the civilities which had been extended him, and his appreciation of the urbane and amilable demeanor of all the officials to whom he was indebted for what he had seen.

New York Election.

The returns received yesterday from the icterie. continue favorable to the national democrats, and indicate that the State ticket nominated by them has received more votes than that nominated by the free soilers, notwithstanding the support given to the latter by the National and State administrations.

In addition to the gains for the national de crats, mentioned in the HERALD yesterday, compated with the vote for Cass and Van Buren, in 1848, we have information that Delaware county shows large gain for the nationals, equal, probably, to 1,000; Niagara, 1,484, instead of 1,000, as first stated; Jefferson, 1,500; Uinter, 300; Genesee, 500; Livingaton, 1,500; Wayne, 1,000 -total gains for the nationals in these counties, 7,284.

The free coilers gain in Greene county, about 800, compared with the vote of 1848; in Chautauque, 300; in Otsego, 1,000; in Tioga, 500—total gains in

It will be seen by these returns, that the balance of gains is largely in favor of the national democrate; and it now appears almost certain that at least a portion of the State ticket headed by George W. Clinton, must have a majority over the free soilers n the State—the whig State ticket, of course, being elected by a vote nearly equal to that of the two sec-

tions of the democrats combined.

The Albany Argus of yesterday says: We are yet without sufficiently accurate data to form the basis of a reliable calculation as to the result, as be-tween the national democracy and their free soil oppo-

nents.

But the present, it is sufficient to say that the reported and ascertained results thus far, are highly auspicious of a splendid national democratic triumph—be the difference in the vote between the democratic and free soll tickets what it may. It cannot be large one way or the

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The whigs have elected 22 Secators, the national democrats 7, the free soilers 2, and the Eighth dis trict (Dutchess and Columbia) is in doubt.

ASSEMBLY. The national democrats have elected between twenty and thirty members, the free soilers not more than ten. The whigs have the remainder, or about ninety members.

SIEFEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The following is the vote in the Eighteenth and Twenty. first wards, which form the Sixteenth district, for member Total 830 804 Rt will be seen that Alexander P. Sharp, the whig coldate, is elected.

VESTCHESTER COUNTY.

SING 39NG, Nov. 12, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REKAID.

Votes in the fewn of Oscining:—Clinton ticket,
359 votes: free sell, 67 votes; wing 160 votes. In
the upper district of Westchester county, Edijah Lee,
(national,) has been elected to the Assembly by two
hundred and fifty majority: and in the lower district Odel is elected by forty-tive majority. Rockland
give-sone hundred-end fifty-four majority against A. P.
Stephens, but, netwithstanding, he is elected, as
Westchester will give him over sex hundred-majority.

NEWBURG, Nov. 12, 1853.

Newburse, Nov. 12, 1853.

TO THE EDITION OF THE HERAID.

J. D. Watkins, (national.) is cleeked to the Senate in the district composed of Orange and Sullivan. The national democrats in Orange county have polled about double the vote given by the Van Buren instino. Gusbran, (national.) is elected in the First Assembly district, and Thompson. (national.) in the Second; Shuit, (whig.) in the Third. At the division at Syracuse, the three delegates from Orange were cajoled by the free soilers to join their clique at Erinthall Hall. On the names being called, John Van Buren proposed three cheers fro old Orange. The people 1 ow have spoken an emphatis rebake to their resegned delegates, which have called unground in place of cheers from Van Buren, Rynders & Co.

GREENE COUNTY. CATSKILL, Nov. 11, 1853.

Judge Watson's majority in the county of Greens about seventeen hundred.

Telegraphic Returns.

In the Twentieth Senatorial district Mr. Hitchcock has 40 to 60 conceded majority in Oswego county. Official retures from ten towns in Madison county give him ten ahead, which a report from the First district in Brook field increases 37 more. The three remaining towns report 140 majority for Berj. F. Bruce, rendering his elec

emocrat, is probably elected.

Lewis county gives 450 democratic majority for the State ties et. 400 for Hunt for Judge, 675 for Collins for the Assembly, (350 over the temperance candidate). the Assembly, (250 over the temperance candilate).

Mr. Wart, cem, is elected in the Eastern district of Cawego; Mr. Latting, Co., District Attorney.

In Madison, southern district, Mr. White, national concernt, is elected over Mr. Smith, free dem. In the northern district Mr. Whitman is elected over Mr. Strong, free dem. but it is a close rap.

The whig and Van Burenite tickets are far behind. In the Fifth Judicial district Mr. Bucord is generally conceed to have been elected to day, but no reports are reliable as to his agures.

whether insured or not.

Collision on the Harlen Railmoad — The ten o'clock train from Barlem, and the up train from New York, of the above line, came in collision at the railrand beidge, near 169th street, yesterday morning. The shock was considerable, and great alarm existed for a moment amongst the passengers. For tunately, however, no person was injured, nor were the trains damaged further than the breaking of a cow-catcher. Only a right delay occurred.

con was injured, nor were the trains damaged further than the breaking of a cow-catcher. Only a slight delay occurred.

RINNG INTO A FITFALL.—Two gentlemen, named Conkin and Boshier, were riding down the Third avenue in a wagon, on Friday night, when they fell into an opening in the avenue corner of Forty-ninth street, made for laying Croton water pipes, which had been carelessly left open by the contractor, and who had also neglected to place a signal lantern upon the opening. The gentlemen were both much injured. An officer was on hand, who assisted them in extricating themselves and horse and wegon, after which they were able to proceed home.

ARRESTS FOR ROTING ON ELECTION DAY —Samuel Ross, Patrick Burns and John Fallon were arrested on Friday on a charge of being among the number who engaged in the riot in the Sixth avenue fon election day. These make six of these fellows who have already been hauled up, and we are told that no efforts will be spared to bring the rest to judgment.

ACCIDENTS.—At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning officer Miller found a young man, named Wm. Batts, lying in Fifteenth street, near Edgith avenue. He told the efficer that in going into an oyster saloon on the Eighth avenue he fell and broke his leg. He was conveyed to his residence.

At the same hour an Friday afternoon James C. sig, a rigger, fell from the rigging of the ship Prentice to the deck of a lighter lying alongside, at the foot of Jefferson street, and instantly killed.

As the sine o'clock train from Philadelphia was leaving the Hartest street station, at Newark, a man by the name of John Magnire, formerly of Jackson street, New York, tock hold of the railing to get in the cars ins foot slipped and the cars went over him, breaking his leg and arm. He is not expected to recover.

Light in Gas.—Sergeant Ebbets, of the Fourteenth ward, reports that the lamps be lighted these dark, storme nights, not with the lamps be lighted these dark, storme

For Europe.—The stee aship Arctic Captain Luce, left

sengers. Her specie list amounted to \$401,000.
The STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY, Captain Windle, left port LAUNCH OF THE CLIPTUR SHIP RAPID.-The clipper ship

of Romvelt, Joyce & Co , foot of Houston street, East river She is one of the sharpest vessels yet built, and from the appearance of her finish, fastenings, &c., will sustain the acknowledged superiority of New York clippers. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length of keel 171 feet, breadth 190 feet. Her appearance on the water would suggest rather the idea of a pleasure yacht than a freighting ship of 1,100 tons. Her model, as well as her workmanship, reflect great credit upon her builders, who were brought up in a mouths they have launched the clippers T. A. Ward and James Bishop & Co., of this city, for the California and China trade, and will be commanded by Captain Richard S. Corning, under whose superintendence she was con river, when the public will have an opportunity to ex-

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

First.—On Friday evening a fire broke out in a row of three one and a half story frame buildings, situated in North Fifth street, near Second, owned by Mr. Olmstead Henry, and cocupied by a number of poor families. The buildings were partially desiroyed. Loss about \$1,000 Fully insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company of Williamsburg.

OUR CIAY POLICE.

System, &c., &c., &c.

We gave our readers on Friday an acco, int of the im

The police appointed under the present system must not only be unobjectionable in their private character, duties required of them, it must be evident that in the

THE MEDICAL STAFF.

This department consists of two physicians or surg who are employed for the special purpose of attentities sick and classied members, at their residence wherever else they may be. They are also, who quired, to examine such candidates for appointment of the special states of the should be found to be a man of sound body, of a should be found to be a man of sound body, of a should be found to be a man of sound body, of a should be found to be a man of sound body, of a should be sound to be a man of sound body, of a should be sound to be a man of sound body, of a should be sound to be a man of sound body, of a should be sound to be a man of sound body.